

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the Church, Carbon, on Saturday, May 23rd, when Vera Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Smith, of Lethbridge, became the bride of the Edwin Thomas Gibbs, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Gibbs of Swallow. The witnesses were Messrs. H.A. and W.O. Gardiner. Mrs. Amy rendered the music and Rev. T.H. Chapman performed the ceremony.

ROMANACK-SHYKA
On Wednesday, May 20th, at 4:30 p.m., Christ Church, Carbon, was the scene of the marriage of Janis Pearl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Shyka of Carbon, to William James Romanack of the Ground Wireless branch of the R.C.A.F.
The bride was the elder of two daughters, Anna and Olga Shyka.
The bridegroom was supported by Clarence H. West of the R.C.A.F. and Mr. Arthur Greiner.
Mrs. F.A. Amy presided at the organ, and the Rev. T.H. Chapman officiated.

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ANDERSON-MALTON
A pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday, May 21st, with the immediate relatives and families of the bride and groom attending.
The bride, Anna and Olga Shyka, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson of Strath-
Falls, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Malton, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
The bridegroom was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W.E.G. Anderson, of Drumheller.
Given in marriage by her father, the bride looked lovely in a dressmaker suit of periwinkle blue, with matching hat and accessories in nigger brown suede. She carried a small brown afternoon bag or clutch which was pinned a double corsage of Buttery roses and Swansons.
The bride's only ornament was a necklace and pendant of small pearls and aqua marines set in a gold setting on her wedding day—a gift from the bride's father.
The bride was Miss Irene Leckie of Calgary, who chose a suit of navy silk with matching hat and corsage of pink pink carnations and Forget-me-nots.
The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Anderson, of Drumheller.
The groom, who recently graduated from A.N.S. at River, Manitoba, received his commission at that time.
Wedding music was played by Mr. M.S. Hird of Strathmore.
After the ceremony, performed by Rev. S.R. Hunt of Strathmore United Church, a reception was held at which the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. H.C. Willson and responded to by the groom.
The house looked very attractive, decorated with a profusion of roses and apple blossoms.
The table, centered by a three-tier wedding cake and a vase of small silver vases of roses and orange lilies and cream tapers in silver canisters, was laid with a white lace cloth and presided over by Mrs. H.C. Willson and Mrs. A. Spence, of Calgary.
For traveling, the bride wore a smart wool tweed suit in American

ALTA. HAIL BOARD RATE IS 12 PER CENT IN CARBON AREA

30 PER CENT DEDUCTIBLE FOR LOSS CLAIMS PAID

The Alberta Hail Insurance Board has announced its rates for 1942 and as usual Carbon is in the highest category as far as rates are concerned. Districts are designated from AA to I and rates vary from 4 per cent with full coverage, to 12 per cent with 20 per cent deductible on losses paid. This means that in this district a \$1000 policy would cost the farmer \$120 premium, and if he was hailed out 100 per cent all he would receive would be \$800, so if a farmer is hailed the rate is actually 15 per cent.

The district in which the highest rate is being levied extends from Drumheller north-west through Carbon just to Carstairs, Didsbury and north and west of Olds. This is admittedly one of the worst areas in the province for hail each year, and therefore insurance is almost a necessity, yet the rates are practically prohibitive.

\$5.00 per acre is the limit of insurance that can be written in this area, and therefore insurance on policies written by the Alberta Hail Board extends from 24 hours after the applicant signs the policy to midnight, September 30th.

CARBON AND DISTRICT NEWS NOTES

Miss Norah Atkinson, who had just returned to work last week after a three weeks' illness, is again on the sick list, this time with pleurisy.

It has been reported that Mrs. Gohel is in a Calgary hospital where she recently had an operation for cancer.

Mr. John MacKay of Milk River arrived in town last Thursday and visited in Carbon for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Alex Reid. He returned to Milk River Wednesday, and was accompanied as far as Calgary by Alex Reid.

A.F. McKibbin was in Calgary on Wednesday, and we understand that he and Len Poven played golf in the tournament conducted by members of the Scottish Rite.

The Carbon Boy Scouts had a card party at their dance last Friday evening, but they did not make any money on the undertaking.

Eagle Gold with small gold nose-off-the-face hat and brown alligator bag shoes. After a brief honeymoon spent in the mountains the young couple will be married at Charlottetown, P.E.I., where P.O. Anderson has been posted.

—The Drumheller Mail.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

The Carbon School Board held its regular meeting on Thursday afternoon, May 28th, with Trustees Fawn, McKibbin and Thornburn present. Very little business was dealt with outside of inspector's reports and accounts, and the chief item on the agenda was the authorizing of the secretary to place the school insurance, covering fire, lightning, windstorm, explosion and smoke damage, with Mr. S.F. Torrance, at a total premium of \$195.

FINE \$20 AND COSTS FOR POISONING DOGS

Dog poisoning at Swallow recently dealt the citizens up in arms, especially after three members of the local canine tribe had lost their lives, and the matter was reported to Const. F. A. Army of the local R.C.M.P. detachment.

Const. Army investigated and found that the dogs had been poisoned by eating weiners filled with gopher poison, and the investigation continued, but the trail soon petered out when a visit to the local butcher shop revealed that nearly everyone in town had purchased weiners of late. However, after further investigation Const. Army stumbled on a clue and before long he was at the home of Alfred H. Wulff, a Swallow citizen, and he soon secured a confession from the accused.

Wulff appeared in Carbon Police Court last Wednesday night when he was charged with putting poison out to kill dogs in the Village of Swallow, and after pleading guilty he was fined \$20 and costs.

LITTLE ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Merle Friesen of Stettler is visiting with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C.H. Nash.

Mr. and Mrs. C.A. Cressman were Calgary visitors last Thursday.

The Misses Alma White and Helen Gullehouso, nurses-in-training who have been holding up at their respective homes in Carbon, returned Monday to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. J.C. Spence and Carol have returned from a holiday in Eastern Canada, and John was in town last week supervising the moving of his furniture to Drumheller, where they will reside in future.

Miss Elaine Torrance of Calgary spent the week end at her home in Carbon.

Mrs. H. A. Evans of Drumheller is visiting in Carbon with Mrs. Leitch.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Poven and Francis returned to Calgary Monday. Francis has now entered active duty with the R.C.A.F. having joined up some time ago.

Monday, June 8th is the King's birthday, but it will not be observed as a Dominion holiday, and business and school will remain as usual. Banks and government offices will observe the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Oliphant and family of East Coulee were Carbon visitors Sunday.

Donnie Williamson of the R.C.A.F., who has been visiting in Carbon with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williamson, left Monday for his station at Saskatoon.

Bill Reid has about completed the painting of the skating rink building and the fence. The Carlers should get busy, too, on the curling rink building. It is badly in need of paint.

Miss Doris Gohel was rushed to the Drumheller hospital Sunday night and was operated on Monday morning for appendicitis.

Mrs. Myrtle Pickard of Calgary spent the week end in Carbon with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Oliphant.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Price left Monday for Trochu where Dick has taken over the bakery business. Gordon Murray and the household effects to Trochu Monday.

Born at the High River Hospital on May 20th to Mr. and Mrs. E. Nelson of Longview, a daughter.

The Carbon streets were dragged this week and present a much neater appearance. Charlie Smith was the foreman in charge of the work.

ALLIED TANKERS BRINGING OIL TO BRITAIN—Even in peacetime the oil of tankers' crew is not an enviable one, in wartime the peril is increased tenfold. Under the protection of the Royal Navy and I.R.A. Coastal Command, filled tankers continue to reach Britain safely despite U-boat, E-boat, and enemy aircraft attacks.

Picture shows gunners on a British oil tanker on the look-out during an Atlantic crossing.

KING'S BIRTHDAY ON JUNE 8

OTTAWA—Monday, June 8, has been set aside this year for observance of the King's birthday in Canada. The proclamation setting the date was issued some time ago and subsequently it appeared in the Canada Gazette.

The King's birthday actually is Dec. 14, but it is always observed officially in the early summer.

A spokesman at the secretary of State's office said that by the proclamation June 8 is declared a public holiday.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT REVIEWED WEEKLY BY MAJOR H.G.L. STRANGE

There has been a good deal of talk about "parity" price of wheat. Some friends of this "World of Wheat" column have asked about "parity" price of other farm products. First, we must understand that full "parity" price in Canada and the United States means simply the 1913-14 price of the product multiplied by the increase that has taken place of the thing farmers have to buy. This gives the full 1913-14 "parity" price or full purchasing power of the product.

Then if we divide this full "parity" into the present price, we shall have the present purchasing power of our product as compared with its similar purchasing power of 1913-14.

At today's prices wheat is 43 per cent below its 1913-14 purchasing power of "parity" and at the new 90 cent price will be 31 per cent below. Hogs are 14 per cent below, butcher sheep 10 per cent below and lambs are 7 per cent above the similar 1913-14 "parity" price, but the wages paid to industrial labor in munition and other plants are 44 per cent above the 1913-14 parity.

It will be observed, therefore, that while our livestock producers are better off than the wheat growers, yet all are receiving a much less reward relative to 1913-14 than were workers in industrial plants. Let no one make any mistake about it — our Prairie farmers are making a valuable and patriotic contribution to this war.

Florence Downie was taken to a Calgary hospital last week when she had a tonsil operation.

The weather has warmed up after the rains of last week and crops and gardens are growing rapidly now.

Send or bring in your local news items. The Chronicle is always glad to get them, and contrary to rumors, there is no charge for news items.

Mrs. M.J. Elliott, who has been ill in Calgary for the past three weeks, returned to Carbon Sunday evening.

SHUR-GAIN HOG CONCENTRATE CUTS FEEDING TIME 6 TO 8 WEEKS

Saves 450 lbs. of grain per hog—Improves Grades "The Hog Concentrate that gives the same results as Milk"

We Are Also Now Handling Tankage

Weedlike Shrub That Can Be Grown On Canadian Prairies Might Solve Rubber Shortage

Salinas, Calif.—Guayule, a weedlike shrub that produces 22 per cent of its weight in rubber, has solved Mexico's rubber problem. Tires are not rationed there. The plant, according to officials of the Salinas chamber of commerce, can be grown on the Canadian prairies. Over 1,000,000 pounds of guayule rubber a month is being produced right now in four factories in Mexico and one at Salinas.

Fred McCarger, secretary of the Salinas chamber of commerce estimates a 1943 yield of 100,000 tons of rubber. The Guayule rubber is superior in almost every way to synthetic rubber and much cheaper to produce. Synthetic ranges in price anywhere from 30 to 60 cents a pound. Guayule comes at 10 cents a pound.

Moreover, being real rubber, guayule can be produced for any purpose for which plantation rubber is used. The U.S. tariff commission reports guayule tires deliver 90 per cent of the mileage of those made from the finest Malayan rubber.

William O'Neil, president of General Tire Corporation, and a pioneer in guayule experimentation here, explains too, that guayule produces a stretch or "give" far superior to synthetic rubber. This quality comes from the living cells of real rubber—it cannot be manufactured by synthetic scientists can put together a human body.

Guayule was a "forgotten plant" until the fall of Singapore, but now experimental plantations and works are being rushed to completion here.

Desert shrubs known to produce rubber, but its rubber content has been so little it said as the continent's number-one producer. It grew wild in Mexico and Texas for decades under names anonymous and probably poverty-stricken chap discovered its rubber content about 50 years ago.

Salinas, the self-styled "rubber capital of the world," owes its guayule prominence to a U.S.-owned company formed in Mexico at the turn of the century. This company developed milling processes, extracted the rubber from wild guayule and sold it commercially—only to be driven from Mexico in 1912 by the current revolution.

The guayule's botanists brought several hundred varieties of seed and experiments have been conducted throughout the past 30 years. Rubber is extracted from the root and branches of the shrub, which grows to heights of two to three feet. The entire plant is uprooted, crushed, yielding its rubber in much the same manner as cider is extracted from apples.

The mash, or pulp, of the crushed plants is then immersed in huge water-filled tanks. The wood sinks, while rubber and cork float to the surface of the shrub rise to the surface and are skimmed off.

Then water is forced, under terrific pressure, into the air holes of the cork, causing it to become waterlogged and sink in a subsequent flotation. The rubber remains floating, is skimmed off, and pressed into 100-pound slabs in curing ovens.

There remains but one more step—the removal of resin. Guayule contains 20 per cent resin as against only four per cent in tree rubber, and this was formerly considered a liability. Back in 1925, when some U.S. rubber manufacturers used guayule in tires, removal of the resin was an expensive process, but development of more efficient solvents has cut the processing price, and today the resin, itself, is in demand for plastics.

Whereas de-resinating formerly cost eight cents a pound it now costs less than one cent—and the cost of salvaged more than compensates for the cost.

At Salinas there are about 500 acres of mature 11-year-old shrub and 100 acres of one to six-year-old plants. These would produce about 3,000 pounds of rubber an acre, as salinar fields yield 2,500 pounds per acre in 1941.

There is also a seedling plantation of 20 acres at Salinas, and these are being transplanted under supervision of the U.S. forestry service to 2,000 acres. More than 150 types of seed are now under investigation, and planting methods differ widely. Seeds produce in a 10-15 ratio. Since there are now 24,000 pounds of seed available, which multiply tenfold in one year, there will be 240,000 pounds in early 1943. This will increase to 2,400,000 in 1944—and then guayule production will be limited only by the demand for rubber.—Toronto Star Weekly.

The Real Story

Press Correspondent Tells About Experience He Had In Bomber

An advanced air base in the southwest Pacific. These are the men who ride the Allied bombers against Japan.

British United Press correspondent Harold Guard rode with them during an aerial bombardment of Rabaul, the Japanese base at New Guinea.

Guard, wedged in between the gunner and navigator, says the big bombers roar in from a cloud bank. Japanese fighters dive down like demons. Anti-aircraft shells burst around the planes like giant put balls.

The turret gunner grins at the picture of his fiancée painted at the side of the bomber. The pilot waves with an amazing degree of sincerity. The plane now rockets over the target. The bombardier releases his lethal cargo. As the bombs fall, he sings like a fool:

"I don't want to see the world on fire."

The bombs hit exactly where they are supposed to. The big plane heads for home.

Later, when the reports are in, this, too, is a dramatic shipping goes out to the world.

The air force attacked shipping, barracks, and warehouses and machine-gunned personnel. Incendiaries were dropped on wharf establishments.

"That," says Guard, doesn't begin to tell the story.

An Annual Ceremony

Fishing Boats In Prince Edward Island Port Receive Blessing

Hundreds of persons gathered on the shore at North Ruston, P.E.I., to take part in the annual blessing of the boats ceremony—a custom which is as old as the village itself.

The boats, not nearly so numerous as in years before the war, lined up in a circle near the harbor to receive the blessing which was given by the local priest, Father J. D. MacNeill.

In the centre boat were the altar boys and clergymen, while the other boats contained the fishermen, together with members of their families.

The occasion was marked by a pious gesture, each boat proudly flying a Union Jack.

Fully 25 per cent of last year's fishermen were absent this year from the colorful ceremony—an active service.

Cute Puppies Are Fun To Do In Stiffery

The mash, or pulp, of the crushed plants is then immersed in huge water-filled tanks. The wood sinks, while rubber and cork float to the surface of the shrub rise to the surface and are skimmed off.

Then water is forced, under terrific pressure, into the air holes of the cork, causing it to become waterlogged and sink in a subsequent flotation. The rubber remains floating, is skimmed off, and pressed into 100-pound slabs in curing ovens.

There remains but one more step—the removal of resin. Guayule contains 20 per cent resin as against only four per cent in tree rubber, and this was formerly considered a liability. Back in 1925, when some U.S. rubber manufacturers used guayule in tires, removal of the resin was an expensive process, but development of more efficient solvents has cut the processing price, and today the resin, itself, is in demand for plastics.

Whereas de-resinating formerly cost eight cents a pound it now costs less than one cent—and the cost of salvaged more than compensates for the cost.

At Salinas there are about 500 acres of mature 11-year-old shrub and 100 acres of one to six-year-old plants. These would produce about 3,000 pounds of rubber an acre, as salinar fields yield 2,500 pounds per acre in 1941.

There is also a seedling plantation of 20 acres at Salinas, and these are being transplanted under supervision of the U.S. forestry service to 2,000 acres. More than 150 types of seed are now under investigation, and planting methods differ widely. Seeds produce in a 10-15 ratio. Since there are now 24,000 pounds of seed available, which multiply tenfold in one year, there will be 240,000 pounds in early 1943. This will increase to 2,400,000 in 1944—and then guayule production will be limited only by the demand for rubber.—Toronto Star Weekly.

by Alice Brooks

Embroider the antics of these lively puppies on towels, scarfs, luncheon or breakfast sets. They're in simplest stitches and easy to make. Pattern 7296 contains a transfer pattern of ten motifs ranging from 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 to 5 x 10 1/2 inches; materials needed. To obtain this pattern send 20 cents to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermick Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

Sausages were mentioned in a cooking book in the year 228. 2465

"Catching The Bus"



London News Chronicle

Chemical Products

Canadian Production Of Chemicals Is Now Increasing

Canada is now turning out tremendous quantities of chemical products reports the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa. For the most part the Dominion is well supplied with the raw materials needed in their manufacture, the chief exception being phosphate, nitrate, and bromine. Production of common salt in Canada increased from 444,714 tons valued at \$2,523,269 in 1940 to 560,827 tons valued at \$3,008,281 in 1941. About 48 per cent of the total output in Ontario was used in the production of heavy chemicals.

Production of sodium sulphate, all of it from deposits in Saskatchewan, reached a record total of 115,001 tons in 1941 which compares with 94,266 tons in 1940. A considerable part of the output is being exported.

The chemical and allied industries require a large quantity of these minerals in the making of acids, calcium and sodium compounds, fine chemicals, compressed and liquefied gases, fertilizers, and many other products. Chemical salt is needed, for instance, in the making of caustic soda, chlorine, and synthetic hydrochloric acid; sodium sulphate in the making of sulphate pulp and in the separation of nickel and copper; the phosphates in the making of fertilizers and phosphorus; pyrite and other sulphur-containing minerals in the making of acids, explosives, and paper; calcium chloride, used in refrigeration, dust-proofing dirt roads and airports, and in hardening cement; and bromine in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead compound for use in high test aviation gasoline.

HAS ITS OWN FLAG

Nova Scotia, Canadian playground province which attracts thousands of American tourists annually, has the proud distinction of being the only province in the dominion and the first colony of Great Britain to possess a flag of its own. The flag is derived from the royal coat of arms granted to Nova Scotia in 1925 by King Charles of England.

Broaden Sea Training

Officers And Men Will Learn How Commandos Do Job

Training of Canadian troops at sea is being broadened to include detachments of officers and men from every infantry regiment overseas. All these units are going to know how the raiding Commandos do their job—and to know how to do it themselves. The aim is to train troops throughout the army in coastal raiding and assault to have them ready as the knife-edge of the Canadian attack on Germany's western front.

As the army speeds its combined operation training, the Royal Canadian Navy is training Canadian naval officers and seamen in British waters in special service tasks of Commandos.

They are learning to handle flotillas of assault landing craft that carry the raiders to enemy beaches. The objective is eventually to have the Canadian army and navy working together on some raid assignment.

This new phase of Canadian army training obviously is leading up to Canadian participation in combined operations.

A Real Emergency

British Fleet Had Good Reason For Making Forced Landing

British trawler at Macon, Georgia, ship's been sticking to tea, was certain of what he encountered in mid-air aboard plane 250.

Cochran field's control tower was informed: "Cochran tower from 250. Coming in for emergency landing. Snake in plane. That is all."

R.A.F. Pilot Officers A. A. Cross and Peter Allan Morgan had just taken off when Cross heard Morgan's plea: "For heaven's sake, do something. There's a snake a yard long back here with me."

Back on the field, a ground crew found the reptile behind the instrument panel. It was a bull snake.

In the steel industry, carbonometers are used to measure the carbon content of hot steel.

Waterfalls In The National Parks

The first enclosed cabin airplane was built in 1912 by Bleriot, and was flown by Leguac.

In Scotland wheat has yielded as high as 2,650 pounds to the acre.

The Monsoon Of The Indian Ocean Is Accompanied By Intense Heat And Heavy Rains

The Men Of Wong

Are Six-Foot Savages And Recreation Is Had-Hunting

The Allies lost Burma but they gained the Bong of Wong. Last week the Bong, which in the language of Wong means chief, declared war on Japan. The reinforcements he brought to the Allied cause were not large but they were spirited.

Wong is a Naga tribe village in the mountains dividing Northeastern India from Burma. The Wong men are six-foot savages who wear breechcloths and wind tight wire bands around their stomachs. They neither read nor write, eat everything from pigs to bugs, and worship nature. Their recreation is head-hunting.

A man of Wong will sell his head-patch for a skull. His favorite skulls are babies, for it takes courage of a type much admired among the Wongs to penetrate a neighboring village, steal into a hut, and decapitate a child. The Wongs have been stopped from head-hunting in the British-administered areas in India but they still chop heads in their own mountains. The skulls are heirlooms, handed down from generation to generation.

For arms, the Wongs men use a show—a long metal jungle knife—and bamboo spears. To protect their village from night powers, they dig traps and fill them with small, sharp bamboo stakes. These are intended to puncture unshod feet. They should also be effective against the tires on Japanese bicycles.—Newsweek.

PROVES SOMETHING

A famous alienist was visiting Bermuda and a prominent official happened to meet him. The official, after discovering to his surprise that the alienist was an authority, not on imagination, but on the mentally unsound, asked him:

"Doctor, how do you really tell if a person is insane?"

"Oh, we merely ask him a few questions which ordinary people can answer correctly."

"What type of question?"

"Well," replied the alienist, "this sort of thing: Captain Cook made three voyages round the world and died on one of them. Which was it?"

"Oh, I say," objected the official, "I think that's a bit deep. I'm not very good at history."

The first enclosed cabin airplane was built in 1912 by Bleriot, and was flown by Leguac.

In Scotland wheat has yielded as high as 2,650 pounds to the acre.

Despatches from the Burma front said the Japanese had "pushed forward with breakneck abandon in a supreme effort to take the monsoon, the westerly rains which turn Burma's lowlands into quagmires."

The monsoon is a wind, not a rain, although one accompanies the other, writes W. F. McDermott, in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Anybody who has traversed the Indian Ocean in the summer monsoon will testify the wind is worse than the rain. It sweeps over the ship day after day with an implacable relentlessness.

While not of tremendous velocity it will toss around the largest ship and make an Atlantic gale, if never let up. A violent, ceaseless wind is more intolerable to the human system than steady rain, particularly on a ship.

Few stomachs can support the incessant reeling and swaying. The loneliness of a ship during the monsoon is the dining saloon at meal time.

A host is even more intolerable than a wind. There is no coyness in wind or rain.

When the monsoons begin plying the Indian Ocean, outfit their decks with a few shrubs and plants to give the comfortable illusion of a garden. When you are on a ship during the monsoon, the dining saloon at meal time is the dining saloon at meal time.

The wind is so strong that waves are continually thrown to the upper decks. To avoid seasickness, it is necessary to keep the cabin portholes closed and shut out the air on nights when the heat is so intense that the wind is violent enough to smash the thick glass of the porthole window.

The rain is steady, but not particularly heavy at sea. The monsoon blows over the Indian Ocean toward India, picking up moisture as it goes. It cools upon expansion and is forced to rise by the Himalayas, it releases its cargo in a drenching downpour.

There is nothing like these seasonal Indian rains in the North American climate. Water floods from the skies in an unbroken curtain and no protection can keep out the universal dampness. Your clothes will get moldy in a few days, and the room on the upper floor of a hotel will have the atmosphere of a cellar.

You can understand why the Japanese were in a hurry to get to Laoshan before the monsoon blows its torrential rains over the Burmese roads. The weather has figured importantly in these global campaigns where all extremes of climate are met with. One can hardly imagine what soldiers have gone through against the hostility of nature in the jungles of Malaya and the heat of Burma.

The Japanese have shown great adaptability for these extremes of climate than have the Americans, the British, the Australians or the Dutch. The Japanese are probably less suited to life in the tropics than the white men who have been successful colonists there for many generations.

Japan has a soft, temperate climate. Its people do not take readily to a harsher environment.

That is why they have had difficulty in colonizing Manchukuo. The climate there is not particularly rigorous from a midwestern American point of view, but it is hotter in summer and colder in winter than it is in Japan. Ordinary Japanese farmers are unwilling to leave their temperate island for the bleak plains, the heat and the cold of Manchukuo and many who went out as colonists have returned.

It is one thing to conquer people and lands. It is quite another thing to rule people and colonize lands.

GRADING EGGS

It is required by law that the Government Grade mark be shown clearly with all eggs offered for sale in Canada. This grade mark is purchaser's guide to quality. The best quality eggs are marked Grade A and are available in three sizes: large, medium, and pullet. The quality in all three sizes is identical. In certain localities there is a limited supply of Grade A-1, which represents the finest quality fresh eggs from Government-inspected flocks.

NO CONVERSATION

Mrs. Jones: "Why, it's disgraceful how Mrs. Brown carries it at the social side!"

Neighbor: "Is she an active member?"

Mrs. J.: "Oh, no! She just sits there without saying a word—and sews!"

Twin Falls, Idaho National Park, British Columbia, Canada.



If it's grain... Ask us!

PARRISH & HEIMBECKER LTD.

Grain Receivers, Shippers and Exporters
An old established firm with a reputation
for doing business right.

Head office - Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg
BRANCHES: CALGARY - EDMONTON - LETHBRIDGE

BUY IN CARBON

Commercial Printing

Do not try to economize on necessary expenses. Neatly printed business stationery is just as important to your business as any other of your necessary expenses, and it is poor economy to do without it. Blank writing paper and forms on which your name is written in with ink do not raise the prestige of your business. And if it's economy that you want, see us and find that our new prices are most reasonable.

The Carbon Chronicle

MIDLAND & PACIFIC GRAIN CORPORATION, LIMITED

THE BEST ELEVATOR AND MARKETING SERVICE

Canada needs twenty million bushels of Flax this year. Let us help you help Canada by locating your requirements from available supplies. See our Agent for particulars on seedling and marketing.

Well, KEEP YOUR TIRES Rolling!



● The one best way to make sure that your tires won't let you down is to take advantage of Goodyear's TIRE LIFE EXTENSION PLAN.

This is a low-cost, systematic, complete tire service that keeps your tires running longer than any other method. It guarantees you preferred service for twelve months. Get the details today!

GOOD YEAR TIRE LIFE EXTENSION Plan

GARRETT MOTORS
CHEVROLET SALES & SERVICE

CANADA NEEDS FLAX AND COARSE GRAINS

"The immediate war job of agriculture is to remedy the deficiency of vegetable oils and fats resulting from the cutting off of our Pacific sources of supply."

"Wherever possible, wheat growing land should be diverted to the growing of coarse grains, in particular, oats, barley, flax, corn, hay and alfalfa. Farmers must raise still more hogs, cattle and sheep and boost production of eggs and dairy products."

Donald Gordon, Chairman, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES!

HIGHWAY PROGRAM IN ALBERTA TO BE REVISED

Revision of the provincial government's road improvement policy will be necessary this year, though about \$1,000,000 has been voted by the legislature for main highway construction.

The dominion government has rejected the province's application for priorities that would enable it to obtain oil for surfacing operations on three major projects. These were, Medicine Hat to Suffield, 24 miles; Calgary to Crossfield; Carrell Corner on the Jasper Highway, west to Selkirk. Total of 65 miles is affected.

Through the rejection order of the federal fuel controller, work on these surfacing projects has had to be suspended by the provincial public works department.

The dominion has told the province that it will do everything possible to ensure asphalt is provided for maintenance requirements.

Officials of the Alberta Motor Association are preparing to discuss the situation with the authorities, and to ascertain what program of highway improvements will be carried out, in view of the dominion order.

With tourist traffic likely to reach a large volume this year, despite wartime conditions, there still will be need for considerable road work.

SUMMER COTTAGE RENTS ALSO TO BE CONTROLLED

With the summer holiday season almost upon us, and travel by automobile limited, Mr. Walter S. Campbell, Regional Representative of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, points out that rentals of summer cottages must not be greater than those charged during similar months of last season. Renters who would offer to pay more are as liable for a breach of the rental regulations as landlords who would charge more. Cost of meals, hotel accommodation, etc., must not exceed last summer's prices.

Operators of summer hotels and boarding houses are under the same obligation as city operators to post in each room a printed statement showing the maximum rental for the room, for one or more persons, with or without board.

ALBERTA'S FISHING PROSPECTS APPEAR TO BE BRIGHT

Development of Alberta's attractions to anglers seems likely to be given further impetus this year.

Dominion parks officials have outlined plans which will make these resorts still more attractive.

At Jasper Park, work has commenced on the first \$10,000 unit of a new fish hatchery, and 200,000 eggs of eastern brook trout will be placed this fall.

A recent report from southern Alberta said 175,000 advanced trout fry had been placed in streams near High River during the past year. These efforts being made in various parts of the province to improve the fishing prospects.

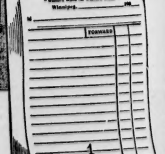
Officials of the Alberta Motor Association, urging that greater attention should be given to the angling assets of this province, have pointed out that practically every motor tourist is interested in sport fishing.

During recent years angling has continued to increase in popularity and there is no doubt that it plays a great part in attracting tourists and other holiday seekers to this province.

Notice in a Scottish Church—"Those in the habit of putting buttons instead of coins in the collection plate will please put in their own buttons and not the buttons from the cushions in the pews."

ORDER YOUR

Counter Check Books



FROM

THE CARBON CHRONICLE

HOLD HIGH THE TORCH OF FREEDOM



Recruiting Patriotic Dollars At 500 Canadian Stations

Every branch of the Bank of Montreal is a "recruiting station" for Canadian dollars whose owners wish to serve their country.

At any one of our 500 Canadian branches you can buy war savings stamps and certificates, and obtain full information regarding war loans.

Enlist to the full extent of your ability to help win a decisive victory for freedom.

BANK OF MONTREAL

"A BANK WHERE SMALL ACCOUNTS ARE WELCOME"

Modern, Experienced Banking Service... the Outcome of 124 Years' Successful Operation



Carbon Branch: D. R. MACKAY, Manager

159



Dr. W. W. Wootley
Director, Agricultural Department
Manitoba-West Line Elevators Association

Our laboratory has made duplicate germination tests and sent out reports on 9,075 bushels of cereals and flax during the past winter. This shows clearly that services we offer are in demand among farmers and are appreciated by them. Grain buyers are pleased to be in a position to assist their patrons in this way.

An equally, if not more, important matter follows.

Why have we in the prairie provinces fallen so far short of our flax acreage goal? Of course, there are several reasons. Some land is unsuitable, grasshoppers are a threat in some districts and it is not a particularly nice crop to handle. However, one of the major reasons for fighting a war of flax is the prevalence of weeds.

Every farmer should know the names and habits of all weeds on or near his land. Perhaps this sound like free advice which is worth only what it costs. Not so! It is a plain statement of fact. Any farmer who cannot recognize all important weeds may be sheltering some very dangerous ones without knowing it.

In order to have weeds accurately identified without cost, it is only necessary to deliver specimens (complete with roots and flowers, if possible) to any grain buyer of the elevator companies associated with this Department. Grain buyers will forward them to our office, and we will report promptly.

We feel inclined to apologize for dealing with a subject so unhappy but the weed problem gets worse year by year, and we are ready and willing to help.

Our 72-page bulletin "An Illustrated Guide to Prairie Weeds" is available to farmers free. Consult your local grain buyer or write to us for a copy.

BUY WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES

Alberta's unique traveling clinic has left Edmonton for the annual tour of country points carried out under direction of the department of health. This year's tour will include most of the settlements north and east of Ed-

Flax and Coarse Grains Production Needed as a War Measure

Farmers are urged by the Government to produce as much coarse grains and flaxseed as possible.

Coarse grains are required for the production of livestock and dairy products, and flaxseed is urgently needed for its oil content.

ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED (35)



monton. A survey nurse pays in advance visit to these points and arranges for local committees to organize arrangements for the clinical work. Since the work was begun in Alberta, 44,880 children have been examined and 11,162 minor eye troubles have been performed, as well as 23,120 dental treatments given.

TRUCK OWNERS TAKE NOTE

Truck owners and drivers are advised by Transit Officer J.G. Wilson of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regional Office at Edmonton, that they must not haul light loads unless these are definitely required. That they must use every effort to arrange return loads, and avoid unnecessary haulage, in the interest of the war effort.

Where a truck is being used as a

freight vehicle, the owner may carry members of his family without obtaining a permit. When carrying livestock he may carry not more than two members of the family as passengers in his cab without obtaining a permit.

In all other cases, he must not carry passengers without first obtaining a permit from the Transit Officer. A permit will be granted to allow a truck owner to transport members of his family or employees upon essential business, where no other means of transportation are available. A permit may also be granted to provide for carrying persons from a point on a train, bus or boat route, to their destination, where no passenger vehicles are available. Under no circumstances will permits be granted to carry passengers on trucks to picnics, dances, festivals, or other pleasure entertainments.

Agriculture and the War

More coarse grains, flax, dairy products and livestock are needed in Canada's war effort. Farmers will assist in Canada's war needs by producing these commodities, wherever possible.

The Government has created an assured market at guaranteed prices for these much needed war commodities.

FEDERAL GRAIN LIMITED



ANDREW COWAN

Formerly Talks Producer at CBC's Prairie Region headquarters in Winnipeg, whose transfer to Vancouver as Talks Producer for the Western Region was announced recently.

"Oh what is so rare as a day in June?"
"A drunk in time."

Customer (heartily): "You should be in the war instead of in this grocery store!"
Proprietor: "What makes you say that?"
Customer: "No enemy could stand up to the way you charge."



IF YOUR printing does not reflect the character and personality of your business, it does not create an impression of stability and integrity, then it is doing you an injustice. Money spent on poor printing might just as well be put in the drain. We take pride in producing your designs and will be glad to give helpful advice.

Is Business Quiet?

Maybe. But being convinced that it is wretched is the surest way on earth to make it that way for you. The surface may be quiet, but you can make a lot of ripples on the water by jumping out after what you want.

You can cause a lot of ripples through your advertising in **The Carbon Chronicle** and things will come your way if you reach out for them.

Try Advertising

SUGAR RATION

Now **1 1/2 LB.**

Since sugar rationing was first introduced, the shipping situation has become more serious. The danger to ships and lives has increased. Consequently it has now become necessary to reduce the sugar ration from $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per week per person. Only persons in areas remote from source of supply are permitted to have more than two weeks' supply on hand at any time.

PER WEEK PER PERSON

SUGAR FOR PRESERVING

Special provision is made for additional quantities of sugar for home preserving and canning.

In addition to your ration, you may purchase $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar for every pound of fruit that you preserve or can, and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sugar for every pound of fruit made into jam or jelly.

Every person who buys sugar for canning or preserving is required to keep an accurate record of the sugar purchased for this purpose. If any sugar remains after canning and preserving, it shall form part of the regular ration of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per person per week.

Loyal Canadians will be glad of this new opportunity to do their part to ensure Victory.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

THINK! BEFORE YOU USE SO MUCH

NO SUGAR NEEDED TO CAN RHUBARB

There are various year-round ways of stretching the sugar ration, at the same time keeping monotony out of the wartime menu.

Rhubarb, now at its tender best, may be canned without sugar, and in this form will take less to sweeten when used in puddings and pies next winter. Here is the method recommended by the Consumer section, Dominion Department of Agriculture:
Wash rhubarb thoroughly. Drain. Cut stalks in one-inch pieces. Do not peel. Place in preserving kettle, covering with close-fitting lid. Set over low heat, or in the oven, until sufficient juice is extracted to cover the rhubarb, which takes about 20 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, adjust rubbers and tops. Partially seal. Sterilize in a water bath for 16 minutes, or in the oven 20 minutes at 250°F, then seal.

FIX PRICES OF USED CARS

OTTAWA—Uniform price ceilings on used cars have been established in each province. It was announced in a Wartime Prices and Trade Board statement this week.

A systematic depreciation rate is set according to age and model year and in relation to the established ceiling price of the equivalent current year model.

"The ceiling prices as established should not be confused with the price the owner may expect to receive for his used car if he is trading it into a dealer on a new or used car," it was said. "The ceiling prices established cover used cars in first-class condition with equipment complete and the car thoroughly reconditioned mechanically."

ARMY WEEK IN CANADA WILL START JUNE 29TH

Defence Minister Ralston announced last week that the week of June 29-July 5 inclusive will be observed across Canada as "Army Week".

"The army week program has been arranged as a result of repeated and insistent demands from the public for an opportunity to see more of the Canadian army and to provide an opportunity for citizens to honor the men in khaki who are ready to give their lives, if necessary, as their contribution to the nation's safety," a national defence headquarters statement said. "There is a feeling that while considerable attention has been centered on other phases of the war effort, very little has been done to honor the individual Canadian soldier," said Col. Ralston.

Numerous civilian organizations have pledged co-operation in plans for army week and the military authorities have begun preparations.

A national program has been outlined and it will be supplemented by local events in every military district. Churches, civic groups, industries, financial houses, retail stores, service groups and organizations are asked to take part.

Final details of the army week program will be announced in a national broadcast "Honor the Canadian Army" on Sunday, June 28th.

This is a battle for your homes and rights—Enlist Now.

"IF YOU SEE ANYBODY LOOKING FOR A GOOD BULL, I'VE GOT ONE FOR SALE"

Passing the word along to your neighbors that you have a bull, or a horse, or a hundred bushels of seed oats for sale, is advertising.

If you wanted to give your advertising message wider distribution, you'd have it printed in the local paper.

That is exactly what the advertisers are doing in this issue—letting it be known what they have to market.

They can't afford to misrepresent their merchandise, because the news of sharp practice soon gets around. To continue selling, an advertiser must have a reputation for honest dealing. He is entitled to an honest profit as long as he gives the purchaser his money's worth.

Advertising continues to be useful because it renders a service, both to the seller and the buyer. It says to advertise—and it pays to read the other fellow's advertisement.

ADVERTISE REGULARLY IN THE CARBON CHRONICLE

SAVE SCRAP METALS, RAGS, PAPER, BONES

and help WIN THIS WAR

SAVE FOR CANADA

Save something regularly, because: You strengthen Canada's might for war.

You help finance purchases in Canada for our Allies. You form the habit of thrift that safeguards your future. You open for yourself the door to opportunity. And you smooth the path for post-war readjustments.

Money in the bank gives you a comforting sense of security.

To Save is Practical Patriotism

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

With plans for the holiday season under way, there is need to make improvements to auto camps at points where such work has been delayed. Motor tourist travel in Alberta may be heavy this year, and demands on auto camps may show a substantial increase.

Last year the demands on these

campes in various parts of the province of Alberta proved to be heavy and at some points plans were made for an expansion program this year. At Edmonton, where a program of heavy expenditures on new camps was carried out, the number of visitors last season showed a big increase.

Town and municipal districts that

have auto camps have been urged to take steps to effect improvements to the approaches and facilities where such can be carried out this season.

During this season thousands of visitors probably will take in Alberta's auto camps and the better these are, the more favorable the reaction will be on Alberta's tourist industry.

TEA AND COFFEE ARE RATIONED



Ships and lives must be conserved

To bring tea from Ceylon and India, to bring coffee from South America, ships must cross oceans loaded with submarines. Today those ships and their naval escorts are required for more essential services. Every ship, every foot of cargo space, is needed to carry war materials, and to bring essential goods to Canada.

So Canadians must now reduce their consumption of tea and coffee. You must reduce your normal consumption of tea by at least a half. You must reduce your normal consumption of coffee by at least one fourth. These reductions are absolutely necessary.

THIS IS THE LAW

You must not buy more than 2 weeks' supply of tea or coffee for yourself and household in any one week.

You must not make further purchases of tea or coffee at any time when you have two weeks' supply on hand at the reduced ration. (Exception: those in areas remote from supply).

Retailers have the right to limit or refuse customers' orders if they suspect the law is not being kept. Retailers must not have on hand more than one month's supply of tea and coffee, whether packaged or bulk.

There are heavy penalties for violations of this law.

TEA CONSUMPTION MUST BE CUT AT LEAST ONE HALF



COFFEE CONSUMPTION MUST BE CUT AT LEAST ONE FOURTH



THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Canadian Flyers Have Landed In The Far East

London.—Canada's air arm, growing stronger day by day, as airmen of the Dominion stream in increasing numbers "from the electronic de-mocracy," has been extended to a strategic corner of the Far East.

A brief announcement by R.C.A.F. overseas headquarters told of the safe arrival in the Oriental war theatre of the first Canadian squadron to serve elsewhere in this war than Canada or the United Kingdom.

A flying boat squadron commanded by Wing-Comdr. Johnny Plant of Ottawa which has done valuable, though somewhat monotonous, work as a coastal command in this part of the war-torn world, left from a base in Northern Ireland and has completed its flight of thousands of miles without mishap.

The movement required several weeks of preparation. Hundreds of ground crewmen who set out on the hazardous journey by ship, were followed recently by the aircraft which were flown out singly or in pairs.

Word of the movement was withheld from the public for security reasons, until the last flying boat reached its destination.

It is expected that other squadrons will be operating on other fronts in the near future.

It is understood that a new flying boat squadron will be formed in Britain to replace the one despatched to the Far East.

The squadron had put in many months of monotonous patrol and convoy escort work between Lahr, L. F. Mitchell of Saint John, N.S., and Warrant Officer C. Onyett of Huntsville, Ont., already had distinguished themselves in helping stem the Japanese thrust at the island of Ceylon in April. Their fleet was officially described as "one of the greatest achievements of Canadian flyers of the present war."

They were crew members of the flying boat which first sighted the Japanese fleet approaching Ceylon. Nothing was heard of them after they flashed the alarm by radio to their base and they were listed as "missing after flying battle."

SENDING PARCELS

Prisoners At Hong Kong Will Get Them Through The Red Cross
Toronto.—Details of arrangements made by the Canadian Red Cross Society to send food and parcels to Canadian prisoners at Hong Kong were announced here.

The Canadian government will send to each soldier a complete outfit, medical supplies and mosquito netting. Next-of-kin parcels may be forwarded to supplement government and Red Cross aid.

Officers of the International Red Cross have obtained permits from the Japanese government and delegates will shortly visit the prison camp at Hong Kong, headquarters here.

Mrs. H. Plimpton, acting director of the Red Cross inquiry bureau at Ottawa, said next-of-kin parcels must not contain food or chocolate, but chewing gum may be sent. The government outfit being sent does not include a sweater and officials suggest a sleeveless sweater and wool socks be desirable.

Tobacco or cigarettes may not be included in the parcels. Toilet supplies may be sent and may include toothbrush and powder, safety razor and blades, hard nail brush, strong soap and shaving soap, comb and insect powder.

Next-of-kin parcels should be sent to Ottawa immediately addressed this way: Name of soldier, name of regiment, regimental number, "taken prisoner of war at Hong Kong," care of "C," General Post Office, Ottawa.

DESERTED TOWNS

Being Converted Into Model Settlements For Japs In B.C.
Vancouver.—British Columbia "ghost towns" of the interior Skeena district are rapidly being converted into model settlements where Japanese families evacuated from the coastal defence zone will make their homes, and the movement of Japanese families to the latest one, Skeena.

Latest figures show that Greenwood already has a population of 812 Japanese. Kaslo 429, and Skeena 21. The fourth "ghost town"—Sandown—has only two Japanese so far, but a work crew of 24 carpenters, plumbers and labourers left last week for the Japanese for the Japanese to follow.

THE TOKYO RAID

American Airmen Scored Direct Hits And Did Great Damage
Washington.—The recent United States air raid on Japan has been hailed as a foray which found American airmen flying so low they could see the amazed expressions on the faces below, dropping bombs when within sight of the Imperial palace in Tokyo and leaving a swath of destruction 40 miles long and five to 20 miles wide.

His leader was Brig-Gen. James H. Doolittle—Jimmy Doolittle—the famous speed record holder and the day of peace. President Roosevelt pinned a Congressional Medal of Honor to his tunic at the White House and with that ceremony, numerous details of the attack were disclosed.

Direct hits left a net of complete cruiser or battleship near Tokyo in flames. The Mitsubishi aircraft factory at Nagoya was strewn with incendiary bombs. Industrial concentrations, shipyards, docks, fuel stores, collections of fuel tanks, ammunition dumps at Yokohama, Kanagawa, Kobe and Osaka, all felt the destructive effect of explosives.

Guard Against Beef Shortages In The Future

Ottawa.—Arrangements to guard against future beef shortages in Canada and maintain prices for cattle producers were announced by Donald Gordon, chairman of the wartime price control board.

Three major steps have been decided on:

1. Producers will receive the price which they would normally receive for cattle shipped to the United States, and exports will be controlled when necessary.

2. A control organization will purchase cattle from exporters in periods of short supply and resell them in the domestic markets.

3. Adjustments on ceiling prices on beef will be permitted, giving recognition to seasonal variations in cattle prices.

The effect of the plan on wholesale and retail prices will be announced later, Mr. Gordon said.

In recent weeks shortages of beef on the coast have been reported, while shipments to the United States under the quota which permits the export of more than 150,000 head annually from Canada have been made at record speed.

Mr. Gordon said the plan evolved to ensure adequate domestic supplies of beef and protect the cattle producers on the export prices was "comprehensive."

Cattle producers will receive the export price for the number of cattle which could be exported to the United States, and the domestic market will be supported up to the level of beef ceiling prices until each export quota has been filled.

(Beef cattle shipments to the United States are divided into quarterly quotas. The quarterly quota starting on April 1 is filled early in May and the next quota shipments will start July 1.)

"The details of the organization necessary to carry out the plan may take a few weeks, but immediate relief from the present unsettled condition in the beef industry will be given," Mr. Gordon said.

The board had recognized from the outset of price control the necessity of seasonal variations in the prices of certain agricultural products. Beef cattle prices normally reached their lowest levels in November, after which there was usually a steady price rise to June of the following year.

The necessity for such seasonal variations, to cover cost of wintering and to encourage winter finishing of cattle, now was being recognized by providing for adjustments in ceiling prices by periods throughout the full 12-month cycle.

Mr. Gordon said the plan was the result of investigation and study in association with the agriculture department and representatives of producers and the beef trade.

"The new plan includes a means of paying beef producers the export price for cattle which they would normally ship to the United States and provides a system for the control of exports of cattle whenever shortages in the domestic supply of beef call for action," Mr. Gordon said.

MEXICANS ANGRY

Sinking Of Tanker By Nazis Has Aroused Intense Feeling
Mexico City.—The war drums are beating in Mexico. Organized labor formally has petitioned President Cárdenas for a declaration of war on the Axis, and offered the Mexican army at least 20,000 "fresh fighting men."

At the same time the permanent commission of congress bitterly denounced Nazi-Fascist "piracy" and urged the Mexican people to organize meetings of patriotism.

The congress commission met for the first time since the torpedoing of a Mexican tanker by an Axis submarine.

Speakers drew wave after wave of applause as they denounced the Axis, pledged aid to the United Nations and demanded full retribution for the sinking. And they said the nation would follow the leadership of their president "into the trenches if necessary."

TOO AMBIGUOUS

Britain Not Satisfied With Axis Reply Regarding Aid For Greece
London.—Dingle Foot, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of economic warfare, informed the House of Commons that German and Italian replies to the proposal to send 15,000 tons of grain monthly from Canada to Greece are "ambiguous" and it has been found necessary to ask for further elucidation.

The German reply excluded Indians where famine has been particularly acute from any participation in the scheme, jointly sponsored by Britain, Canada and the United States.

RELEASES SHIPPING

London.—Authorities estimate that by eating the new brown loaf of bread for four days, Britons save 8,500 tons of shipping space. In 12 months this means releasing 600,000 tons of shipping.

FOR THE RED CROSS

London.—A United fund pudding, one of a consignment sent by Queen Victoria for men serving in South Africa during the Boer War, 1899-1902, was auctioned for the Red Cross prisoners-of-war fund.

Training Fighting Force



"The whole idea behind the training of Canada's army is to turn out a fighting force that will be prepared to fight—not to fight to lick—any enemy, anytime, anywhere. And believe me," added Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, Canada's new chief of the general staff, "We've got an army that can do it." Gen. Stuart was making his first tour of M.D. 2 military camps, including Long Branch, Newmarket and Camp Borden, since his appointment. Gen. Stuart is shown with Corp. W. S. Thompson.

Decorations Are Nothing New To These Heroes



Two of these three Royal Air Force heroes who received honors from the King at a recent investiture at Buckingham Palace, were laid down with medals before their latest awards. Left to right, Wing-Comdr. Gillian, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., who received the bar to his D.S.O., and Group-Captain Cresser who received the C.B.E.

NIGHT FIGHTER



Wing-Comdr. Max Aitken, son of Lord Beaverbrook, led a squadron of night fighters that bagged four Nazi bombers. Recently Aitken, holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross, personally shot down one of the four.

CAUSE FOR WAR

If Russia Supplies China With Arms Says Japanese Official
Tokyo.—Should Russia supply China with arms, this would be a cause for war, Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese ambassador to Italy, said in an interview.

(Russia has been reported supplying China with arms for almost five years, but has long been denying it.) Central China from the Siberian province of Turkestan. Whether the supplies still are flowing now that Russia is heavily engaged is uncertain.

STUDY FARM UNIT

To Assist Wheat Board On Quotas
Ottawa.—A farm from 121 to 200 acres is most common in Manitoba and Alberta, and from 281 to 360 acres in Saskatchewan. Dr. T. W. Grindley, secretary of the Canadian wheat board, told the House of Commons.

Of 15,669 farms in Manitoba, 5,454 were from 121 to 200 acres and 4,017 from 281 to 360 acres and 4,017 from 361 to 500 acres. In Alberta 9,290 of 208 were in the 121 to 200-acre category and 8,800 from 281 to 360 acres. In Saskatchewan, of 25,927 farms, 11,301 were from 281 to 360 acres and 8,560 from 121 to 200 acres.

Dr. Grindley said studies of farm units had been undertaken to assist the wheat board in establishing equitable quota delivery system. During the crop year 1941-42, wheat deliveries were limited to 220,000,000 bushels from all Canada, and for 1942-43 80,000,000 bushels will be accepted by the wheat board for all the west.

Dr. Grindley said the board's experience was that there had been more complaints than complaints on the delivery quota system and its operation. The small farmer had not suffered under quota regulations, in the past, Mr. Grindley said.

E. E. Wright (C.C.F., Melfort) said it appeared likely he would suffer in the future.

Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, member of the board of grain commissioners, told the committee about railway car allocations by the car control committee when elevators were crowded with grain. The wheat board decided which elevator points should have cars and how many, while the car control committee—named by railways, elevator companies, millers and exporters—made the distribution of cars at these points, on the basis of permanent space in elevators. The committee was not required after July 1, 1941 as the emergency conditions eased.

Dr. MacGibbon said the local distribution of cars on the basis of permanent elevator space might have meant some farms obtained slightly less than their usual proportion of business at certain points, but they largely made this up at other points.

SHOWS DECREASE

Immigration Dropped Considerably For Year Ending March 31, 1941
Ottawa.—Immigration to Canada dropped by 22.9 per cent. in the year ended last March 31, the immigration branch of the department of mines and technical survey reported in an annual summary.

During the year ended March 31, 1941, a total of 11,486 immigrants, including British, American, European and other races, entered Canada but during the year ended last March 31, there were only 8,867.

Of these 2,182 were English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh; 6,311 were from the United States; 183 were northern Europeans and 189 belonged to the other races of the world, including a lone Italian and a lone Japanese.

Most of the newcomers went to Ontario to settle—3,255 of the 8,865 total. Quebec received 1,799; British Columbia, 1,535; and Nova Scotia, 1,222.

Study Farm Unit To Assist Wheat Board On Quotas

Ottawa.—A farm from 121 to 200 acres is most common in Manitoba and Alberta, and from 281 to 360 acres in Saskatchewan. Dr. T. W. Grindley, secretary of the Canadian wheat board, told the House of Commons.

Of 15,669 farms in Manitoba, 5,454 were from 121 to 200 acres and 4,017 from 281 to 360 acres and 4,017 from 361 to 500 acres. In Alberta 9,290 of 208 were in the 121 to 200-acre category and 8,800 from 281 to 360 acres. In Saskatchewan, of 25,927 farms, 11,301 were from 281 to 360 acres and 8,560 from 121 to 200 acres.

Dr. Grindley said studies of farm units had been undertaken to assist the wheat board in establishing equitable quota delivery system. During the crop year 1941-42, wheat deliveries were limited to 220,000,000 bushels from all Canada, and for 1942-43 80,000,000 bushels will be accepted by the wheat board for all the west.

Dr. Grindley said the board's experience was that there had been more complaints than complaints on the delivery quota system and its operation. The small farmer had not suffered under quota regulations, in the past, Mr. Grindley said.

E. E. Wright (C.C.F., Melfort) said it appeared likely he would suffer in the future.

Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, member of the board of grain commissioners, told the committee about railway car allocations by the car control committee when elevators were crowded with grain. The wheat board decided which elevator points should have cars and how many, while the car control committee—named by railways, elevator companies, millers and exporters—made the distribution of cars at these points, on the basis of permanent space in elevators. The committee was not required after July 1, 1941 as the emergency conditions eased.

Dr. MacGibbon said the local distribution of cars on the basis of permanent elevator space might have meant some farms obtained slightly less than their usual proportion of business at certain points, but they largely made this up at other points.

Dr. MacGibbon said the local distribution of cars on the basis of permanent elevator space might have meant some farms obtained slightly less than their usual proportion of business at certain points, but they largely made this up at other points.

GOES TO HOLLAND

German Gestapo Chief To Cope With Anti-Nazi Resistance

London.—Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German Gestapo, has arrived in Holland to cope with rising anti-Nazi resistance, the news agency Ansa said.

Himmler reached the Netherlands after a visit to his Gestapo lieutenant, Reinhard Heydrich, who now is in charge of the police in occupied France. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, commander of the German occupation troops in northern France, also was said to have visited Holland recently.

The visit of Himmler followed a new outbreak of anti-German activity which resulted in the execution of 56 alleged leaders of a secret anti-Nazi society and the arrest of more than 2,000 Netherlands army officers and the seizure of 40 prominent Netherlands as hostages.

FIRE LOSS HIGH

Total Property Loss In Canada For 1941 Was \$29,042,007
Belmont, N.Y., June 10.—W. W. Clairmont, Dominion fire commissioner, said that fire loss for 1941 showed an increase of \$2,300,000 over the previous season, and total property loss for the year in Canada amounted to \$29,042,007.

He was speaking at the annual meeting of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association.

SMUTS IN CAIRO

London.—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, prime minister of South Africa, has arrived in Cairo, Egypt, to discuss the British and Canadian armies by plane and car in 10 days, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported. Gen. Smuts visited a camp and hospital on his journey.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

American Tourist Traffic In Canada
In 1941 Greater Than In 1940
Canada's tourist attractions are an important national asset even in wartime. A preliminary estimate places the expenditures of tourists in Canada in 1941 at \$108,000,000 and the expenditures of Canadian travellers in other countries at \$21,000,000, representing a net balance of \$87,000,000 in favour of Canada for the year. American tourists spent \$104,000,000 in Canada in 1941 as against \$93,000,000 in the preceding year. The expenditures of all tourists in Canada in 1940 totalled \$102,000,000 and Canadians spent \$120,000,000 in other lands, leaving a favourable balance of \$80,000,000 for that year.

American tourist travel to Canada in 1941 was greater than in 1940. Figures compiled by the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources show that visitors from the United States in 1941 numbered 13,988,088 compared with 13,529,429 in the preceding year. The number of permits issued to American automobiles entering Canada for periods up to sixty days also increased by more than 18 per cent. and travel to the Dominion by rail was up nine per cent. Restrictions on the hours of sale of gasoline which went into effect in July, 1941, seem to have had little effect on the volume of United States motor travel to Canada.

Prominent among Canada's tourist attractions in 1941 were the national parks, 26 in number, extending from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. In 1941 national parks situated within easy reach of millions of tourists from the United States and New Zealand were among the most enthusiastic visitors. The movement of tourists from the United States to national parks in Canada in 1941 showed an increase of approximately 30 per cent. over the preceding year.

Will Have Official Flag

Canadian Air Cadet Squadrons Have Chance To Fly Their Own Flag
Canada's 15,000-odd air cadets soon will be able to parade with their official flag approved by the King, Arthur L. Melling, Air Cadet League secretary, announced.

"Design of the official air cadet ensign has been approved by the College of Arms in Britain and the original painted sketch has been returned to the King's College of Arms," Mr. Melling said in a statement.

"Air cadet squadrons may earn the ensigns after three months' operation. They will be presented to a unit, by Air Cadet League headquarters. To qualify squadrons must complete three months' official training and must have their unit approved by a member of the league's national directorate."

One hundred and twenty-odd squadrons of air cadets now are operating in Canada. By provinces they are divided as follows: British Columbia, 12; Saskatchewan, 21; Alberta, 17; Manitoba, four; Ontario, 36; Quebec, 28; Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and New Brunswick one.

Green Is The Color

Improve Your Vision By Using Plenty Of Green Vegetables Containing Vitamin A

Remember green is the color signal for vitamin A, necessary for good vision among other health factors. Yellow vegetables and fruits such as carrots, squash, apricots and peaches also contain this important vitamin. Leaf lettuce is not, but just a leaf under a salad isn't going to provide the day's requirements. It must be eaten in quantity, including other dark leaves which are highest in food value. In buying either leaf or head lettuce watch for fresh, crisp tender leaves.

Spinach and the wild green "lambs' quarters" are early green vegetables. Cook for the shortest time necessary and with little water. That which clings to the leaves after washing is sufficient. Avoid using any oil or cream since it destroys vitamins A and C. Advices Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health.

Onions add flavour to spring menus. Use the green tops finely chopped in salads.

GOOD ADVICE

"The whole thing about me," the bore boasted, "is that I'm a born entertainer. Yes, sir, a born entertainer. It doesn't matter what I undertake I just have to do it thoroughly. I simply throw myself into everything I do."

"I wish you'd undertake to dig a nice deep hole," the listener murmured.

Showing Where The Rubber Tires Go



A glimpse of how much rubber goes into a piece of modern military equipment is shown here. In this stack are 160 tires of the kind one puts on one's car. Enough for 40 ordinary passenger cars. But the rubber represented in these 160 tires is just enough for the eight tires that normally fit a mobile anti-aircraft gun carriage. That's where the rubber goes.

It Can Be Done

People In Britain Know About All-Out War Effort

An illustration of the enthusiastic manner in which British citizens rally behind wartime financial drives is contained in a copy of an English paper received recently by A. J. Bodsworth, Port Burwell, Ont., from his parents in the town of Watford, Herts. Some raised for war work by this English town of about 50,000 population is an illustration of how Britishers must be sacrificing everything to the war effort. The huge figure, representing money loaned to the government for prosecution of the war, should be an inspiration to Canadians.

In less than a year, the borough of Watford, situated 17 miles from London, has raised over £2,500,000, the equivalent of over \$10,000,000 in Canadian money. This sum was donated in two voluntary campaigns and did not include the heavy wartime taxes already being paid by Britishers.

The first campaign was a War Weapons Week in which over £1,757,500 was raised in the seven-day period. This was about a year ago and it was followed recently by a Warship Week in which practically the same sum was raised again. Both campaigns went far above the objectives set. A comparison of population figures with this sum reveals that the donations averaged \$20 a head, inclusive of the two campaigns. The figure is almost unbelievable and is evidence that Britishers must be sacrificing everything in order to turn their cash into war effort chemicals.

SWEDISH SHIP LOSSES

An American-Swedish News Exchange, New York, announces that Swedish merchant ship losses during the war amounted to 122 vessels of 214,400 gross tons, up to the middle of March. Eight hundred persons were lost in the sinkings, most of which took place during the St. George blockade where a considerable portion of the country's merchant marine is still operating.

Sumatra has a population estimated at about eight and nine million, of which 20,000 are Europeans and 200,000 are Dutch.

Where They Planning The Madagascar Coup?



Around a table at headquarters in Britain the men who look the commandos look at a map, a relief map of an island. The picture was taken weeks ago, but even then it may be that they were discussing Madagascar—which is an island—and when the commandos were sent to fight right. General A. H. Willems, D.B.C.; Rear-Admiral H. E. Horan, D.B.C.; Major-General J. C. Haydon, D.B.C.; O.B.E.; Chief of Combined Operations, Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., K.C.V., D.S.O.; Air Marshal M. M. Robb, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; Brigadier G. E. Wildman-Lushington, Royal Marines; Commander M. M. Ellis, D.S.O.

Farming On Large Scale

Land In California Yields Owner A \$2,500,000 Harvest Each Year

The Popular Science Monthly says: Elmer von Glahn, a farmer in California, also rates as a big business man, as his 40,000 acre tract yields a \$2,500,000 harvest in a year.

With a floating dredge capable of running half a year without refueling, five airplanes and a fleet of tractors, trucks, and land scrapers, Von Glahn will harvest grain and cotton worth \$1,500,000 from his farm this year. This 40,000-acre farm in the Joaquin Valley has been made as big as the Nile Valley by the ingenious and intelligent use of machinery, which not only plants and harvests the crops, but keeps under control Tulare Lake, the source of life to the farm yet a constant threat of flood.

On Von Glahn's farm—lying in a 25 mile crescent on the shores of the lake—irrigation is done in a big way. Four huge electric pumps suck up 12,000 gallons of water a minute, five other sets lift it 34 feet and lift 25 miles of main canals and hundreds of secondary ditches. Water is turned in on patches as big as 2,500 acres and allowed to stand for 20 days or so at a time.

But this farmer is not content with ordinary irrigation. In a drought, even the deepest canals might fail. To meet this possibility there is ready a wheeled machine which can scoop water from wells and lay it over an acre a day to a depth of from 1 to 12 inches.

During the flood season, Von Glahn turns his large by plane special machine for food fighting in a huge floating dredge with a three yard bucket. It is operated by a man crew and can be rushed to any danger spot in the levee for quick repair work before crevices become too large.

In an elevator and warehouse, one man handles 85 tons of grain an hour as it rides endless belts from the pit.

Sign seen in a service station: We require a deposit of 50 per cent. from customers we don't know, and 100 per cent. from some we do know.

Gives Speedy Results

First Telephone Dictation Service Is Being Used At Ottawa

Grits from all parts of Canada are operating Canada's largest stenographic pool in the munitions and supply department at Ottawa, and have instituted the country's first telephone dictation service. Telephone dictation is giving department officials speedy results on urgent letters and is also making stenographers constantly available for officials to whose office no permanent stenographic service is assigned.

It works like this: A controller, for instance, picks up his telephone dial a specific number and proceeds to dictate his letter. Ten minutes later a messenger takes it on his desk. Officials in buildings other than that in which the department's communication system is located are able to telephone messages which are promptly typed and delivered to the telephone rooms.

There are 50 girls in the pool altogether, with 24 of them operating dictation telephones. Miss V. T. Mallory, supervisor of the pool, told The Canadian Press.

The pool serves a department with 4,000 employees and has about 100 "regular customers" in addition to doing considerable copying work and stenographic work occasionally for other officials. Handling circulars, letters and instruction sheets for the department is no small chore. It takes two messengers from three to four hours to make deliveries to higher ranking officials in the four adjoining ministries and supply buildings.

WORLD'S OLDEST ZOO

The honor of being the oldest zoo in the world belongs to the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, which was founded in 1794. The London Zoological Gardens did not come into existence until 1828, 34 years later. But they are generally regarded as having acquired the finest collections of specimens in the world.

Ocean waves have been known to lift blocks of stone weighing hundreds of tons.

Has been traced back to the 63 B.C. The shorthand system of writing

Must Be Normal Level

Doctors Say Three Months Should Elapse Between Blood Donations

New blood donors in need of blood donors in both civil and military life, the questions arise as to how much blood a donor may give at one time, how soon thereafter is his blood back to normal so he can give another lot of blood, what is the effect upon his blood of giving blood at regular intervals and can anything be done to enrich his blood more rapidly than nature does it to come up to normal naturally. An individual giving blood is called a donor.

All these questions are answered by Drs. Willis M. Fowler and Adelaide P. Barer, Iowa City, in the Journal of the American Medical Association. "Observations were made on a total of 200 blood donors who have given blood for 626 transfusions at the University Hospital. The list of donors was composed almost entirely of medical students, the resident staff and employees, so that the subjects were young men who were available for follow-up study."

These donors had to be free of organic diseases and their blood was normal level. The richness of the blood—both number of cells and amount of hemoglobin (iron in the blood)—was measured before giving blood, 24 hours after, and at weekly intervals thereafter until the blood was back to its condition before the blood was given. About a pint of blood was given each time.

Why did the follow-up study show?

The average time required to replace the iron in the blood was about 40 1/2 days. When a smaller amount of blood was given recovery to the normal amount of hemoglobin occurred in less time. The blood in men returned to normal in a little less time than in women.

Further, the second and following donations may be given with safety as soon as the hemoglobin has returned to its normal level; the length of time for the blood to get back to normal after the second and following donations was not significantly different after the first donation, that is about 40 1/2 days.

After the first donation, giving iron and ammonium citrate brought the blood back to normal in 35 days, but after the second and following donations the length of time required to get back to normal grew progressively longer.

Dr. Willis M. Fowler recommended a three-month period between donations when blood is not tested.

Plenty Of Donations

United Girls Give Their Hair For Bomb Shirts

Hair, hair, hair—all feminine—currently is getting on the hair of Curtis-Wright Corporation officials at St. Louis.

Feminine tresses of all shades and lengths are arriving daily at the firm's St. Louis plant—all because of an appeal several weeks ago for women's hair for bomb-shirts.

A particularly attractive package of hair arrived from a ranch deep in Texas, with the following note attached: "Dear Curtis-Wright: I notice when U.S. men are in the hair they have had never been so good. So I send this with a feeling of bliss."

The hair will be sent on to a bomb sight manufacturing company. And Curtis-Wright pleads fervently that in the future feminine tresses, however beautiful, be sent there directly. For the St. Louis plant makes only airplanes, not bombshirts.

The cut-throat trout gets its name from the deep red color under its lower jaw.

MAKING BLANKETS

Wool For This Purpose

New wool blankets now going out in their thousands, soft, warm and fluffy, from the West Riding of Yorkshire to the British Army may well have sailed from the seven seas in a previous existence.

Not an ounce of new wool goes into them. They emerge from the looms, selected from all over the world—worn-out uniforms, pullovers, old socks. Starting out these rags are a highly specialized industry. The women and girls who do it can tell by a touch if the rags contain cotton; should there be any in them it is dissolved by a special process leaving the wool fibres intact.

Dust and dirt are removed by a vigorous shaking and oil is poured over the rags to lubricate their fibres. A fast revolving cylinder covered with sharp hooked teeth tears the rags into a woolly fibrous mass. From then on the fibres are turned into cloth in the same way as wool is carded, spun and woven on the machinery which in peace time makes woollen clothing.

It is hard to believe that the stuff, this piece of cloth which appears well over a hundred times as soft as the thick pile, is in fact scoured in a soda solution and then it is milled and felted until it is just the weight required. After a thorough washing in warm water the cloth is passed through a wringing machine and dried.

At this stage the cloth looks more like a blanket. It next passes through a mangle machine, which has hundreds of tiny wire hooks that claw at the fibres and pull them into a "blanket" form.

Scarcely anything is lost in the whole process of manufacture: during the last hundred years it has been estimated that only one million rags have been removed by friction in the shrinking or milling process go to waste. The waste is not mangle. The waste left over from the finishing processes is no use as textile material, but it is not so much of a waste. It is used for the production of felt and the orchards of Kent and the oil and soap are recovered and utilized.

Nothing is wasted—British Industries Bulletin.

Such Things Do Happen

One Story Proving There Are Honest People In World

Like all clergymen, the Rev. A. W. Hone, pastor of Central United Church at St. Thomas, Ont., cannot help but be aware that there are honest and selfless men in this fermenting world. On the other hand, every one knows how easy it is to be dishonest. The reverend's inherent belief in human nature. As on a recent Saturday morning he happened to be buying a basket of apples from a stall in the St. Thomas market. The farmer's wife who made the sale looked often somewhat hapless under scrutiny, then reached for her purse, took out a dollar bill and handed it to Mr. Hone. "We owe you a dollar," she said. The clergyman could recall no such debt, and suggested a mistake. "I am sure that's what it is at all. Months ago the pastor's car tangled bumpers with another, breaking a bolt. Admitting responsibility for the mishap Mr. Hone then and there handed over a two dollar bill to cover the cost of repairs, and considered the incident closed. Now here was the wife of the man who owned the damaged car. "We didn't know who you were," the good woman explained, "so we couldn't find you. But it only cost a dollar to put in a new bolt, so we owe you a dollar and here it is."—Maclean's Magazine.

Policing National Parks

Tribute Is Paid To The Royal Mounted Police

Tribute was paid to the services rendered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in connection with the conservation of Canada's wild life resources at the recent conference of Dominion and Provincial Wildlife Officers held in Ottawa.

The conservation duties entrusted to this famous force include the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Convention Act, protection of the National Parks, protection of wild life in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and enforcing of provincial conservation legislation in those provinces with which agreements for such work have been made. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police also perform the task of issuing permits to thousands of non-resident sportsmen who wish to engage in legitimate hunting in the Dominion.

More Than a million of motion picture film for projection on the screen are required for a two-hour performance.

JUST
2¢ PER
CAKE
INSURES
DELICIOUS
BAKING

ROYAL
YEAST
CAKES

FULL STRENGTH
...DEPENDABLE
IN THE AIRTIGHT
WRAPPER

"ALL THAT
GLITTERS"

—By—
ANNE TEDLOCK BROOKS

CHAPTER XXIII

"Tamar tried to stop her trembling, but the remembrance of this man's words not more than 10 minutes before, came back to her, 'Sister, you're sure in a tough spot?' It seemed like a horrible nightmare, or that she was the character in some silly movie, being kidnapped by a gangster."

But the climbing speedometer of the car, the tires flashing by as it sped crazily around curves in the dusty road, and the amazing beauty of the driver's expression told her that it was no dream.

Tamar's common sense told her that she must not try to escape, lest they both be killed, and prayed that the highway patrol would stop him. Several times she thought they must go over into a ditch, but each time the driver managed to keep on the road.

Ransome Todd had finished signing the last of the letters when his telephone rang. It had been an unusually busy day and he had not noticed how late it was growing.

His startled ears caught the sound of Phoebe's voice, and he sprang to his feet. "Talk sense, Phoebe," he shouted. "Say it slowly this time."

"De Petten young'un, name of Tamah, come foh Miss Tamah dis afternoon, Mist' Ransy." Phoebe's panting came more distinctly than her words. "He 'as needed de doctah, and Miss Tamah called him up and took de young'un and rode Mad-cap de de Pettena. She stayed till Doctor Foster come dis mornin'."

De Petten young'un, one of Tamah's green gloves, an' foh'd off, 'as he 'as head a shot, den he saw Miss Tamah run down de road. Some man ketch'd up wit' her and grab off."

"How long ago, Phoebe?" "A good half-hour, Mist' Ransy," her voice shook. "Mist' Randolph done taken his cah and let go down de highway."

"Did you call the police?" "Yas'm, ah called. Mist' Randolph was call a madman. De patrol an a radion' around."

★ Better Smoking
DAILY MAIL
CHARLES
Mist' Smoking
18 FOR 200.

"Keep the Fettesh child I get there, Phoebe."

In all of his years of driving, Ransome had observed the traffic speed regulations in Tahlahknee. But today, with a grinding of gears, the car was off like a streak, roaring around the square, and off toward the highway. Pedestrians gathered in little knots exclaiming about the recklessness of the driver.

Ransome thought the drive to Shadwell would never end, and all most cared into the big trees at the turn into the lane.

Marigold Fettesh, eyes wide in her dirty face, rose in frightened timidity and sidled down the steps of the verandah.

"Tell me all you can," said Ransome in a harsh voice.

Mr. Todd, I followed her, because she lost her glove, and she was good to Ma," the tears trickled down and Marigold began to sob. "I heard a shot and hid before I got to the junction. I couldn't see Miss Tamar and I was scared. Purty soon I saw her runnin' down the road. I ran down to the junction, Mr. Todd, and then I seen the man carryin' her to the car. Miss Tamar tried to get loose, but she couldn't. He drove away awful fast."

"What color of car?" "Black." "A little car, what you call—"

"Coupe," he helped. "That's all I know, excepting, sir, that Madcap is black."

"Madcap?" "He looked like they dragged her and hid her behind that brush at the corner." Marigold's sobs grew louder.

Ransome burst into the house and called the local police officer.

"Tom!" he spoke swiftly, "this is Todd speaking. I'm at Shadwell. Have you anything on Miss Randolph's disappearance?"

"The nearest to the lookout. But the black coupe seems to have disappeared from the face of the earth. We've combed the roads around here."

"Where's Taylor, the FBI man?" "He's already on the job. Just a moment, here's a call."

Ransome waited impatiently. Out of the turmoil of his chaotic thoughts, one thing remained certain. If the patrol were unable to locate the car that had spirited Tamar away, how could he expect to find her? A sudden wild thought assailed him. Maybe the old mill on Whittle Creek. It would be the perfect place, providing nobody thought of looking there.

And the driver would have just about time to make it there before the roads were watched.

It was Tom Sidwell. "Todd! There's hell to pay on the road to the Cricket Hill. You might get a clue of Miss Randolph if you want to go out there. Better take a gun."

Ransome shouted at Phoebe who came running as fast as her short legs would permit. "Phoebe, where does Mr. Randolph keep his gun?"

"He taken de volver. Ol' Maasa Knox 'shy pistol an in de cabinet. Ah'll fetch it."

Ransome thrust himself in his car, cinged the turn and roared down the drive. Marigold Fettesh, tiding in the back between the two seats, rocked back and forth as they swerved onto the highway. Her face was white as she had done her duty, had reported to Mr. Randolph, and now she wanted to get back to the comfort of the homely things that seemed safe to her.

As they neared the cut-off, Ransome ran off the paving, and for one mad second they careened dizzily.

Marigold's wild scream startling him more than the incident.

Ransome came to a skidding, determined stop. "Get out!" he shouted, glaring into Marigold's face. Dumbly she obeyed, and he took her away in that car.

Ransome fretted as he sped on. "Fool kid. No telling what I'll run into here. I'll kill the man who took her away in that car."

He shut out the picture of Tamar, gave little fighter that he knew she was, trying to squirm out of her captor's hold, if only she would have sense enough to obey him.

At the junction in the road, he slowed, but not enough to keep from skidding when he stopped at the foot of the hill. He made a wide rounder circle, and barely kept from hitting the express truck which had sunk its wheels into the same ditch where Madcap had met disaster.

He recognized Major Towne who had seemed in deep discussion, but was now staring in surprise at Ransome. Taylor, the FBI man, was firing questions at a man. Two patrolmen stood by.

Taylor greeted Ransome briefly. Ransome walked directly up to Major Towne. "Where is Miss Randolph?" he asked coldly, looking into the man's little close-set eyes.

"Miss Randolph? I'm sure that I know nothing about her. I've troubles of my own."

Ransome's voice was edged with steel, his words portentous. "If I find out that you've had anything to do with her kidnapping, I'll kill you with my bare hands. It will be a pleasure."

"Why—what?" the major backed away from him, blustering and reddening. "You've had anything to do with her kidnapping? I'll kill you with my bare hands. It will be a pleasure."

Ransome's hand shot out. The major stood his ground. "You rat! Tell me where they've taken her!"

Towne looked helplessly at the police. "Keep this man off me. I don't know what he's talking about. I don't know anything about her."

Ransome's hand shot out. The major stood his ground. "You rat! Tell me where they've taken her!"

Towne looked helplessly at the police. "Keep this man off me. I don't know what he's talking about. I don't know anything about her."

Ransome's hand shot out. The major stood his ground. "You rat! Tell me where they've taken her!"

Towne looked helplessly at the police. "Keep this man off me. I don't know what he's talking about. I don't know anything about her."

Ransome's hand shot out. The major stood his ground. "You rat! Tell me where they've taken her!"

Towne looked helplessly at the police. "Keep this man off me. I don't know what he's talking about. I don't know anything about her."

Ransome's hand shot out. The major stood his ground. "You rat! Tell me where they've taken her!"

Towne looked helplessly at the police. "Keep this man off me. I don't know what he's talking about. I don't know anything about her."

Ransome's hand shot out. The major stood his ground. "You rat! Tell me where they've taken her!"

Towne looked helplessly at the police. "Keep this man off me. I don't know what he's talking about. I don't know anything about her."

Ransome's hand shot out. The major stood his ground. "You rat! Tell me where they've taken her!"

Towne looked helplessly at the police. "Keep this man off me. I don't know what he's talking about. I don't know anything about her."

Ransome's hand shot out. The major stood his ground. "You rat! Tell me where they've taken her!"

Towne looked helplessly at the police. "Keep this man off me. I don't know what he's talking about. I don't know anything about her."

Ransome's hand shot out. The major stood his ground. "You rat! Tell me where they've taken her!"

Towne looked helplessly at the police. "Keep this man off me. I don't know what he's talking about. I don't know anything about her."

Ransome's hand shot out. The major stood his ground. "You rat! Tell me where they've taken her!"

Towne looked helplessly at the police. "Keep this man off me. I don't know what he's talking about. I don't know anything about her."

slowly. "Yes, I'm coming with you." He held out the object he had picked up.

(To Be Continued)

Good Marksmen

Canada Wins Earl Jellicoe Sword For Best Large Senior Rifle Unit

Can. won the Earl Jellicoe sword for the best large senior rifle unit in the Empire and took 14 positions in the honor list of the best 100 units of the Empire. It became known when results of the King George V. trophy competition and the 1941 Imperial challenge shields kept from boys of the Empire were announced.

Canadian marksmen failed to qualify in the shoot for the trophy, won by South Africa. The trophy is awarded the country showing the highest marksmanship efficiency in the challenge shield competition.

Trinity College shoot, Port Hope, Ont., which placed second in the Empire last year, won the coveted award. The average number of points scored by the young collegians was 94.65.

Gardening

Still Plenty Of Time

It is not too late to plant an excellent garden. As a matter of fact, experienced gardeners point out that late planting is not a disadvantage. There is still real growth for the majority of flowers and vegetables before soil and air really warm up. With most things it is better to plant late than early.

Of course there are some exceptions. There should be no delay in getting such things as peas, spinach, lettuce and radish into the ground.

The safest rule with flowers is to plant first things, kinds that would naturally seed themselves in the ground's particular district, such as 'self seeders' are many of the poppies, the calendula, alysium, primulas and very hardy types.

Grass is also a plant that makes its best growth in the soil when it is not too warm. Grass seed, when sown, is at its work safely. The way to tell if this moment has arrived is to observe soil surface. If it is dry and inclined to crack to shivel or shoves it is not dry enough. Soil fit for gardening is moist but not sticky. It will crumble when compressed in the hand, not pack into a tight ball.

Spacing

In planting flower and vegetable seed, spacing is important as even the enthusiast does not care to spend much time kneeling and thinning. Lawns can be saved by sowing too thickly. Corn boots, peas and similar plants with big seeds can be sown at the spaces advocated on the packet. With tiny seeded lettuce, alysium or poppies, however, it is practically impossible to space by hand.

First of all, if the seed is first mixed with a little sand and the whole sown carefully, plants will be spread out.

Even with all this, however, usually some thinning of plants is essential later on. Quicker and surer gardeners, however, will admit there is plenty of room.

Spring flowering bulbs such as tulips, hyacinths and daffodils should be left in the garden to mature after their period of bloom is over. At this time, of course, they again without an exception. Should he content Towne with all that he knew, or should he have a conference first privately with Taylor?

The FBI man leaned out of his window. "Coming with us?"

Ransome's face was whiter than death. He stooped down and groveled his hand in the dirt. "Yes," he said.

Want MORE CIGARETTES FOR 1942? Roll your own with DAILY MAIL CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Not more than one-fifth of the water in the ocean has a temperature of more than 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

The hen's jaws are strong enough to crush almost any bone.

By Thurston Topham

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

GROW UPS
can do it too!

It was a green suede glove, mate to the one Marigold Fettesh had brought to Shadwell.

(To Be Continued)

Good Marksmen

Canada Wins Earl Jellicoe Sword For Best Large Senior Rifle Unit

Can. won the Earl Jellicoe sword for the best large senior rifle unit in the Empire and took 14 positions in the honor list of the best 100 units of the Empire. It became known when results of the King George V. trophy competition and the 1941 Imperial challenge shields kept from boys of the Empire were announced.

Canadian marksmen failed to qualify in the shoot for the trophy, won by South Africa. The trophy is awarded the country showing the highest marksmanship efficiency in the challenge shield competition.

Trinity College shoot, Port Hope, Ont., which placed second in the Empire last year, won the coveted award. The average number of points scored by the young collegians was 94.65.

Gardening

Still Plenty Of Time

It is not too late to plant an excellent garden. As a matter of fact, experienced gardeners point out that late planting is not a disadvantage. There is still real growth for the majority of flowers and vegetables before soil and air really warm up. With most things it is better to plant late than early.

Of course there are some exceptions. There should be no delay in getting such things as peas, spinach, lettuce and radish into the ground.

The safest rule with flowers is to plant first things, kinds that would naturally seed themselves in the ground's particular district, such as 'self seeders' are many of the poppies, the calendula, alysium, primulas and very hardy types.

Grass is also a plant that makes its best growth in the soil when it is not too warm. Grass seed, when sown, is at its work safely. The way to tell if this moment has arrived is to observe soil surface. If it is dry and inclined to crack to shivel or shoves it is not dry enough. Soil fit for gardening is moist but not sticky. It will crumble when compressed in the hand, not pack into a tight ball.

Spacing

In planting flower and vegetable seed, spacing is important as even the enthusiast does not care to spend much time kneeling and thinning. Lawns can be saved by sowing too thickly. Corn boots, peas and similar plants with big seeds can be sown at the spaces advocated on the packet. With tiny seeded lettuce, alysium or poppies, however, it is practically impossible to space by hand.

First of all, if the seed is first mixed with a little sand and the whole sown carefully, plants will be spread out.

Even with all this, however, usually some thinning of plants is essential later on. Quicker and surer gardeners, however, will admit there is plenty of room.

Spring flowering bulbs such as tulips, hyacinths and daffodils should be left in the garden to mature after their period of bloom is over. At this time, of course, they again without an exception. Should he content Towne with all that he knew, or should he have a conference first privately with Taylor?

The FBI man leaned out of his window. "Coming with us?"

Ransome's face was whiter than death. He stooped down and groveled his hand in the dirt. "Yes," he said.

Want MORE CIGARETTES FOR 1942? Roll your own with DAILY MAIL CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Not more than one-fifth of the water in the ocean has a temperature of more than 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

The hen's jaws are strong enough to crush almost any bone.

By Thurston Topham

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.

There are only three transcontinental railways in Canada. Two are operated by the National System.

The famous '4400' which dived out in purple and gold, the Royal Train in 1939, is now in a new setting, handling troop trains.

Specialty equipped CNR trains for military workers serve big carloads in various parts of Canada. A new type of car which seats 122 passengers was designed by two mechanical engineers of the National System for use in these hours.</

